

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action dated March 21, 2005.

The double patenting objection in section 2 of the Office Action has been addressed by the changes to claims 72-74 and 91 herein. Claims 72-74 now depend from claim 75, whereas claim 91 now depends from claim 92. These changes address and overcome the double patenting objection raised by the Examiner in paragraph 2 of the Office Action.

Claim 61 stands rejected under Section 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Yamahara in view of Maekawa, Jones and Mochizuki. This 4-way Section 103(a) rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 61 requires an antiglare layer having *all* of (a) a haze value of at least 40, (b) image clarity of at least 10, and (c) both an internal scattering layer and scattering surface. However, no cited reference discloses an antiglare layer having *all* of these features. For example, the "etching glass" of Mochizuki has (a), but does not have (b) and (c). There is no disclosure or suggestion in the cited art of an antiglare layer having each of (a) through (c), or even how to achieve an antiglare layer having all of (a) through (c). The cited art is unrelated to the invention of claim 61 in this respect. Claim 79 defines over the cited art in a similar manner.

Claim 121 requires each of (i) an internal scattering layer, (ii) particles in the polymer matrix, and (iii) refractive index difference of from 0.03 to 0.10. The cited art fails to disclose or suggest this. In particular, even if the etching glass of Mochizuki was used to get a high haze value, such glass would *not* have the (i) internal scattering layer, (ii) the particles in the polymer matrix, and (iii) refractive index difference of from 0.03 to 0.10 as called for in claim 121. Thus, even if the etching glass of Mochizuki was used, the invention of claim 121 would not be met.

There is no suggestion in the cited art of an antiglare layer having all of these features, or for how to obtain such a layer.

Claim 94 requires that the "antiglare layer suppresses coloration at a viewing angle of 50° so that the antiglare layer causes a chromaticity value (x, y) of the liquid crystal display to be characterized by a *relationship of $x \leq 0.3581$ and $y \leq 0.3675$ when the viewing angle is 50°* , while at the same time a white image is displayed at a normal viewing angle." Values x and y increase toward yellow. Thus, it can be seen that the invention of claim 94 requires that the yellow coloration be suppressed at the viewing angle of 50 degrees. The cited art fails to disclose or suggest the aforesaid aspect of claim 94. General statements concerning lack of color shift in a reference (e.g., in Abileah) do not disclose or suggest the aforesaid precise requirements of claim 94. For purposes of example, a statement that a particular element is "transparent" does not mean that it is 99% transparent – instead, the element is likely only 50-90% transparent. Furthermore, Yamahara and Mochizuki also fail to disclose or suggest the requirements of claim 94, where *$x \leq 0.3581$ and $y \leq 0.3675$ when the viewing angle is 50°* . No cited reference discloses or suggests this. Thus, even the alleged combination fails to disclose or suggest this aspect of claim 94.

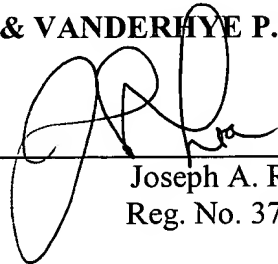
Claim 108 requires that "the antiglare layer suppresses coloration at a viewing angle of 60 degrees and causes a chromaticity value (x, y) of the liquid crystal display to have a relationship of $x \leq 0.3647$ and $y \leq 0.3650$ when the viewing angle is 60 degrees, and at the same time a white image is displayed at a normal viewing angle." As explained above with respect to claim 94, the cited art fails to disclose or suggest the invention of claim 108 in at least this respect.

It is respectfully requested that all rejections be withdrawn. All claims are in condition for allowance. If any minor matter remains to be resolved, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned with regard to the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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